

12.

A  
T R E A T I S E  
O N T H E  
O R I G I N o f D I S E A S E S,

And the U S E o f t h e

H A L L E N E S S E N C E.

---

By F. RYSSSEEG, M. D. and J. U. L.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for the Author, and to be had at Mr. F. NEW-  
BERRY's, Bookseller, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church*  
*Yard*, and by those who sell the Medicines.

[Price One Shilling.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1875-1876

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





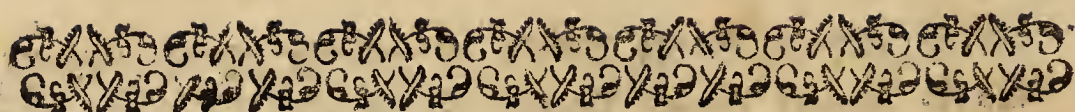
T H E

P R E F A C E.

**T**HE most probable principles are not always favorably received, tho' the principles themselves should be founded on nature, though they should be consistent with sound reason and capable of producing the greatest benefits to mankind; because they contribute to the preservation of life and health; yet where prejudice prevails, these principles will have no effect, for persuasion is very difficult when a man will not listen to reason.

A series of facts are necessary to surmount such incredulity; nothing is more convincing than examples, and of these I can produce a number sufficient to justify myself, and to convince the public of the truth of my assertions. Though my system of the cure of diseases should seem strange to the prejudiced, yet every one who has the least regard to truth, may be convinced by my arguments, that the rules I lay down are founded on nature, reason and experience, the only guide of a true physician. I may add, that more than 30 years experience in the practice of physic has been attended with all the success I could expect in a science so obscure and uncertain.

My essence was looked upon as a paradox as soon as ever it was offered to the public; its efficacy and effects were not only doubted, but appeared to the imaginations of many as mere illusions; others indeed were so kind as to look upon its virtues, as problematical; and in a word, the generality dissented from me in opinion; nevertheless, the great number of cures confirmed by authentic certificates, at present in my possession, will evince, that my system is well founded; these proofs invincibly demonstrate both the excellence and the properties of my remedy.



A

# TREATISE, &c.



## CHAP. I.

### On the ORIGIN of DISTEMPERS.

#### ARTICLE I.

*Evincing how much mankind are concerned in preserving the health of the body, and the means of effecting it.*

**O**F all the cures which present themselves to the mind of man, from his first entrance into the world, the most is, undoubtedly, that which regards the preservation of his being; I mean his health; if that decays, must not all decay with it? if that be destroyed, must not all perish at the same time? Mankind have been so universally convinced of this truth from the beginning of the world, that every individual has thought it his duty to preserve and increase his health; the manner in which they have prosecuted this, has differed very much: but yet every one followed that road, which he thought to be the best.

Although I cannot but commend the endeavours, and admire the learning of many, yet I must beg leave to say, the method leading to their success has been such as I could neither persuade myself to approve or to recommend.

Men



Men have been erroneous in their principles from the time that they took it into their heads to disturb or intermeddle with the ever admirable operations of nature. This is a work of superior intelligence, to which we ought to pay homage, but over which it was never allowed us to tyrannize; physicians may justly, and ought to be spectators, admirers and ministers; but never its disturbers, never its destroyers, never its tyrants. The faculty of helping and assisting nature is given only to a few; to some it seems natural; it is a gift of God, for which they are indebted to him; others may acquire it by long and painful labour. Let it be acquired in what manner soever it will, it renders men valuable to the community, and should make them esteemed as persons sent into the world by heaven, for the comfort of the creation, and worthy of being treated with distinction by the wise and prudent man; indeed it will never let them leave him without some marks of his esteem and acknowledgement.

What then is the faculty which properly constitutes the characteristic of a physician? in what does this faculty or aptitude of relieving nature consist? is it to raise and recover nature when it is really in its worst stage, and in a state of dissolution? According to this idea, it would be the office of a physician to revive the dead! but alas, only he who created man can recover him from such a state! is it to divest the course of nature in her miraculous operations, by opening new passages, forcing it backwards, or doing violence to it in some other manner; and yet is it not the greatest rashness to endeavour thus to disturb and reverse a course of operations so wisely established by the very author of nature? Why then it is no more than this, and let it not be forgotten, it is to remove every thing that obstructs the operation of nature, which has in it every thing that is necessary to repair it, and will repair itself as soon as the obstructions which impede its operations shall be taken away.

The whole duty of a physician then is, *removere prohibens*; that is, to remove whatever hinders nature from continuing her course, and to supply her afterwards with those

those things which may give her fresh vigour, to continue her spontaneous operations ; and then being free and disengaged, she will reassume and recover her former health. What indeed is health, but that entire strength and vigour which we receive from nature ? and what is sickness, but that which alters, depraves and vitiates, in whatever manner, this valuable and precious strength, vigour and soundness of body.

The species of sickness are many, but nevertheless the most common are pleurifies, peripneumonies, apoplexies, hemorrhages, inflammations, erysepelas, either partial or universal epilepsies, all kind of cholicks, malignant and intermitting fevers, diarrheas, the tenesmus, dysenteries, all kind of fluxes, the gout, the rheumatism, pains, heaviness, swellings of the stomach, dropsies, the piles or hemorrhoides, fluor albus, and all ailments incident to the fair sex, with an endless number of other diseases too tedious to be enumerated.

The cure of most of these disorders, has, according to modern practice, been hitherto confined to phlebotomy ; an intolerable error which I wish I could banish from my native country ; what would have given men grounds for so fatal a mistake ? nothing certainly but another mistake which insinuated itself without being perceived, owing to the infatuation of mankind, viz. that distempers are in the blood, or arise from thence.

Let us then attack the first monster, which is the parent of the second ; let us destroy it, and if it be possible, let us free the whole earth from it, by establishing the following doctrine.

## A R T I C L E II.

*No distemper resides in, or receives its origin from the blood.*

This truth would have been received at first sight, and publicly acknowledged by the whole world, if men had studied with attention the nature of the blood, together with



with its properties and offices ; they could have found it to be perfectly distinct from humours ; to be more subtile, more light, more active, more warm, more pure than they formed, and destined by nature to diffuse itself into all the parts of the body, to animate, enliven and nourish it, to preserve it sound, and to be subservient both to its internal and external vegetations and sensations.

This being once perceived and understood, men might have comprehended its nature, subtilty, purity, and the homogeneity of its parts, which is the principle of their union and diffusion over the whole body ; I might have said, they would have had some idea of its incorruptibility, and that whenever it begins to be corrupted, or to have its parts disunited, or coagulated, it ends in the death of the patient ; that if it be corrupted, it is no longer blood, and that while it subsists in its natural state, it is always homogeneous, and there are always hopes of a cure ; I term it incorruptible, in the same sense as air, fire and other things are said to be incorruptible though mixt, and divided into such small particles that they cannot perform their original operations, and are consequently corrupted ; I call the blood incorruptible, in comparison with those humours which are much more corruptible, more dense and less uniform in their constituent particles ; thus a diamond, gold and cedar, are stiled incorruptible, though indeed all material things are necessarily subject to corruption.

From these first principles we should advance to more circumstantial particulars of the functions of the blood ; we should examine how it receives its aliment from the chyle, and how it supports and nourishes to solids itself. We should observe that the aliment it receives, is in proportion to the quantity of chyle it can assimilate, and to the demand which is requisite to recruit what it expends in nourishing the solids, and in the exercise of its functions, that it never receives more than it stands in need of ; let the chyle be ever so redundant, the remainder of this chyle is of a nature different from the blood, and that which is received into the veins and arteries, serves only

only as a vehicle, by which it is distributed and evacuated according to the exigencies of the whole machine. We may perceive in the admirable mechanism of the human body, several glands through which the humours are secreted or filtrated; some of these glands are appropriated to the eyes, from whence they secrete a serous humour, which seems to moisten the eyes and facilitate that motion, and for no other use; some belong to the ears, which produces a humour that becomes viscid, and of a yellow colour, to promote and preserve the sense of hearing, and for no other use; some are placed about the nose, to strain and secrete the mucus, and for nothing else; some of them reach to the mouth to convey the saliva thither, and for no other purpose: we may assert likewise of all the other glands, that they have different functions appropriated to them, according to the different exigencies of the body; so that one gland never performs, naturally, the function of another, *i. e.* it does not secrete or filter; hence the mucus is never secreted through the eyes, nor the saliva through the ears, &c.

The faculty are agreed that there are six non-naturals, or things without which we cannot subsist, though they do not enter into the construction of the body; these non-naturals are, the air, eating and drinking, motion and rest, sleep and watchfulness, the fœces or excrements, retained humours, and lastly the passions of the soul.

When all these are enjoyed with moderation, or without excess, namely, when we breathe good air, when we drink and eat only what is necessary; when we enjoy motion or rest, sleeping or watching, only with moderation, when the fœces are neither too dry nor too fluid; lastly, when the passions of the soul are ballanced by reason, the blood being then neither precipitated nor retarded in its course; it is not disturbed in its functions, and every thing proceeds in a salutary career; but if we breathe a bad air, or expose ourselves to intemperance; if we give way to immoderate agitations, or to a state too free from action; if we enjoy too long or too short sleep; if our body be too lax or too costive; lastly, if we indulge  
any



any of the passions, such as grief, joy, anger, jealousy, &c. immoderately, then the blood is disordered in the secretions, either by too much swiftness, or too much slowness; the unfiltered humours that remain in it alter, disturb and impede it in its action, and are sometimes so redundant, viscid, inflamed, and foul, that the blood is disordered by them, and in a manner loses its natural course and motion: from hence arise fevers, eruptions; in a word, all distempers receive their origin from hence, the humours being discharged and precipitated sometimes to the head, sometimes to the breast, sometimes to the stomach, the reins, the arms, the legs, in proportion to the different weakness of the parts which are forced to give way to the torrent.

To unprejudiced persons, this simple description alone, grounded upon nature itself, which can never be contradicted, but by those who are wilfully blind, to such persons, I say, this description alone is sufficient to convince them that all distempers proceed from unfiltered or secreted humours detained in the blood, and never from the blood itself.

But pre-possession is so strong, and the force of prejudices in which we are educated hath gained such an ascendancy in our minds at a practice so manifestly opposite to them, that I believe it is necessary to add, by way of eclairsissement, and in order to force conviction, the illustrations which follow.

Our reasoning with respect to the blood in a human body, should be somewhat similar and analogous to those concerning wine in a hoghead, or water in a bason; the wine is originally good, pure, clear, and wholesome; the water which flows from a fountain into a bason runs into it pure, clear and good for drinking: — the wine in the hoghead chances to be spoiled, the water in the bason becomes dirty: from whence do these disorders proceed; do they proceed from the nature of the wine or the nature of the water? you will not presume to say they do; you know very well that the heat of the spring or summer has caused your wine to ferment, which raised

the dregs, made it thick, and turned it; you know likewise that water is of itself clear and good for drinking, and that it is only the filth which is mixed with it that renders it unpotable and unwholesome.

Now let me ask you, why you do not reason in the same manner about the blood, was not your blood good at your birth? you was born in perfect health, your youth was alert and brisk, and you have been full of strength and vigour; you have fallen into some of the excesses already mentioned, since that time you began to languish, to be in pain, and to be sick: from whence comes your disorder? is it from your blood, can you say it is, or can you even think so? it was good of itself, and it is so still; if your blood were bad there would be an end of you, its parts are so homogenous, so subtle, so united, that if one part of it should begin to be disunited or coagulated, the other part must be so too, and as it is impossible to make sour or bad wine good again, and corrupted water which has lost its nature to become potable, even so it would be impossible to human art, and to all kind of species, to restore the blood after it had lost its essential properties, not but he who created it can restore it to its former state.

You must then seek for the cause and source of your illness somewhere else, nor can it be found but in the humours, which having failed to percolate through the channels which nature has assigned them, thereby remain in your blood and mix with, disturb it, render its motion either too precipitate or too slow, and have thereby disordered it in the first stage of its operation; it is here you should search for the cause of your disease, and not in your blood: it is in these gross humours which are putrid, inflammatory, and pestiferous; you must trace the cause of the headach, fainting, fevers, defluations, the gout, rheumatism, or any other disorder with which you are affected.

To effect a cure, you must begin to evacuate these humours by the general canal which nature has assigned to expel this nuisance from your body, which infects, vitiates, and torments it; evacuate by siege or stool  
that



that which was not evacuated when it ought, and because when the general canal empties itself, all the less and subordinate canals which run into it are emptied likewise, so you will have the comfort to find your blood to re-assume its liberty, its purity, its natural motion, and your body will recover its former agility, vigour and health; you will perceive your wounds, tumours, and ulcers dry up, close and heal, and your flesh will reassume all the beauty of youth.

What would you say of a man who should draw and spill his wine upon the ground as a means of restoring it to its former goodness? What would you say of another who should draw the water out of a basin and scatter it about as a means to restore it to its former clearness? this is what you do when you are fond of being bleed; you attack the innocent and excuse the guilty, you expel the good citizen from your city, but let the enemy who is attacking it alone: How much more wisely does he act who applies himself to remove the dregs from his hogthead, and the filth from his basin?

So likewise would you have acted more prudently by evacuating the humours that disturb the animal œconomy, and the operations of the blood, by means of the purge I now offer you; if a description of the history of the most common and stubborn disorders were necessary to produce conviction, I could say much concerning defluctions, perenumonies, inflammations of the breast, which are so common and rise at the beginning of every winter. In the summer season you are not affected with these disorders, because then the humours are dispersed by perspiration; but when cold shuts up the pores and retains them in your body, where they are treasured up and augmented, they then disturb the free and natural motion of the blood and overflow the weakest parts of the body.

Whence comes the diversity of defluctions but from the redundance of the humours which cause them upon different parts of the body in which they are deposited? whence can the obstinacy and long duration of colds and defluctions proceed but from hence, that you are not exact and constant enough in purging yourself thoroughly?

follow my advice and your own experience will fully convince you of its expediency.

Whence proceeds the irregularity in the courses of women, unless from disorders caused in the filtrations of the humours, by the different excesses or passions wherewith they are agitated ?

Whence proceed vertigoes, those vertigoes which transform themselves into so many shapes that they have exhausted the whole art of physic, and are almost epidemical, that are so afflicting to those who have them ? and appear meer dreams and visions to those who have them not, whence do they proceed, but from humours not filtrated, and detained in the blood, which thereby disturb it in its circulation by the obstructions and bad fermentations which they occasion ? from hence proceed trouble and confusion in the animal spirits, and these spirits not having a regular course in the nerves, the faculties of seeing and moving are interrupted in such a manner, that patients stagger, fall, and have their eyes oftentimes overcast by a thick darkness ; this is the origin and true cause of vertigoes, but never the blood itself.

What then can be more efficacious for their cure than the use of a gentle purge like mine, which by its operation disperses the unfiltrated and stagnating humours and destroys by degrees the obstructions and bad fermentations that are the source of them ? but as the obstructions which commonly cause vertigoes are generally dry, and adhere strongly to the bowels, in such a case it is necessary to repeat the use of the purge till by its operation it shall have dissolved and destroyed all those obstructions, and entirely expelled the bad fermentations which they proceed from, and till it shall have restored their former liberty and free course to the blood and spirits. Much may be said of other diseases which are avowedly dispersed by evacuations alone, such as cholics, loathings, fevers of all sorts.

I shall now conclude, for what need is there to add proofs to demonstration ; let men be as obstinate and as conceited as they please, it will be found true ; nevertheless that all distempers which afflict us derive their  
origin



origin from the humours which are not filtrated and detained in the blood or in the parts of the body, but not from the blood itself.

## A P P E N D I X.

Where then is the wonder, and why should men exclaim so much at my asserting, that my purging medicine is a remedy for all distempers? does not that deserve to be called a remedy for all distempers, which removes and destroys the cause of all diseases? is there any one so unreasonable as to imagine I would assert that my essence preserves from a fall from the shot of a gun, from poison or other accidents? can any one suppose that I intend to destroy physic, when I am laying down a method of rendering it more certain and more infallible? can any one imagine I have a design to prescribe all surgery because I assert that bleeding is prejudicial? has surgery then no other operations but bleeding? has it not besides wounds, fractures, dislocations, the operation for the stone, the fistula, trepanning? &c.

It is true my essence will be a useful preparation for all these operations, and will always favour and promote the cure of all wounds; is it to abolish an art, to promote the effect of its operation? is it to annihilate pharmacy to plead so strong in favour of cathartics.

Let men cease their exclamations; let them lay aside all prejudice; let them permit truth to triumph, and let them give endless thanks to God the father of light, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, for it is not from any other, nor from myself, but from him alone that I could acquire this knowledge. It is true the occasional cause of so great a favour may partly be ascribed to my own personal complaints, and to the bad state of health in my parents, brothers, sisters, and other relations, who being all afflicted with different diseases ended their days early, and left me the only survivor, and at that time a young practitioner; I prosecuted the study of physic,

fic, and I longed to find out a certain remedy for all complaints. My Masters were men of great abilities and erudition; I followed them as it were step by step; but when I was for myself, and had acquired more knowledge by my own experience, I adopted cathartics, to which they preferred bleeding, and by degrees, by the blessing of God, I was convinced at last that diseases did not proceed from the blood, but from those humours which disordered it: from that time I applied myself to the composing of my essence, and both from my experience, confirmed by that of numberless other persons, I had the happiness to bring it to such a pitch of perfection, that though I humbly acknowledge myself as nothing in the sight of God, yet I certainly believe that this discovery was a singular favour with which he was pleased to favour me for the good of mankind in general. There is no chymical or mercurial ingredients in the composition of this essence, as may at first be imagined; it contains nothing but the products of the earth, the riches of the fields, the sweet aliments of man, which are dispersed abroad in small numbers, but being collected together by a wise hand, have powerful effect. You may then take this essence without scruple or fear.

## C H A P. II.

### *Concerning the use of the Hallen Essence.*

As I have already sufficiently, I might have said sensibly, demonstrated that all diseases proceed from vitiated humours, but not from the blood: I imagine it would be unnecessary at present to shew that bleeding is useless, unnatural, and pernicious.

There is but one general cause of all disorders, and that is foul humours; nothing else is necessary but to evacuate them, according to the exigencies of nature; and this effect is produced by my essence, which I prescribe to all patients according to their cases, and in proportion



portion to the stubbornness of their distempers: I prescribe it with more confidence as I am assured by numberless experiments, that it is the most efficacious, speedy, and gentle remedy in the whole materia medica; and this I shall endeavour to prove in the following articles.

## A R T I C L E I.

*My Essence is the most efficacious remedy in all distempers.*

This proposition may seem unaccountable to some, because they will not emancipate themselves from the prejudices in which they have been educated, and they will not acknowledge that there is one general cause of all distempers, as I have demonstrated in the foregoing chapter.

But let them do me the favour to weigh my reasons, and if I should be mistaken let them convince me of my error, not by sophistry and railery, but by reasons and invariable truth.

Tell me if you can, you who make a right use of your reason, what physician can interest himself so much in curing his patient as nature herself does?

Where is the physician who has as great a talent in curing his patient as nature has to cure herself? to equal her he must be possessed of the power of converting chyle into blood, and blood into solids.

In a word, where is the physician who has as strong a desire to cure his patient as nature has to cure herself?

I suppose you will readily answer all these queries in the negative, and allow that there never has been such a physician.

Now in this case wherein the physician can neither be so much interested, nor enlightened, nor skilful, nor desirous to cure as nature is, what is his office? is it to counteract the operations of nature with an intention to give it new discharges, by opening the veins, by coiteries, by ligatures, and is it to disturb or do it violence  
in

in any respect; who is not convinced of the temerity of this method? who is not ready to condemn it?

What then is the office of a physician, but to observe and second nature in its operations, by removing from it that which confuses, disquiets, and disturbs it, and by administering to it afterward good and proper nourishment fit to repair its strength, and enable it to support and continue its operations: does not common sense suggest this method and process.

Now this is the real effect of my remedy, *removere prohibens*, to discharge the humours which precipitate or retard nature in its course; and to reduce them to the purity, which is necessary to evacuate the fœces which infect it, to expel that which affects and incommodes it, to supply it with good and wholesome food, which it next stands in need of, and by which it insensibly strengthens, repairs, and regains its vigour; after this manner the patient finds himself soon cured, being neither weakned by bleeding, nor exhausted by rough cathartics, nor brought low by long dieting.

This has been proved by a thousand and a thousand cases; it is what I am ready to prove at any time to any patient; it is what I have offered to prove in the hospitals; it is what I am ready to confirm by a great number of letters, which I am ready to shew to any one; am I then to be blamed for saying that my remedy is the most efficacious; where is the danger of taking it? it impedes not the operation of nature, it only takes away what disturbs it, and takes away effectually; it does not at all affect the strength of a patient, but removes that which oppresses him, and removes it without pain; it does not rob him of nourishment, but on the contrary, as soon as it has evacuated the foulness it renders him able to make good chyle, and the chyle to make good blood, and it is good blood which being of a balsamic nature cures all his complaints, repairs all his losses and restores him to his former vigour.

But



But my remedy is not only efficacious, but as will appear from

## A R T I C L E II.

*My Effence is the speediest remedy that can be had against all Distempers.*

My propositions are so new, and at first sight convey an idea so contrary to the prejudices in which people are generally educated, that I doubt not they are daily discouraged from acquiescing in my opinion; some because they do not properly understand, through inadvertency and ignorance, under this name, wounds, ruptures, dislocation, frights, and similar accidents, which are very improperly termed distempers; others because they are so prepossessed in favour of bleeding, that nothing can eradicate their prejudice; the idea of inflammations, appoplexies, &c. immediately occurring to their minds, they are so strongly rooted in their prepossessions that there is no possibility of making room for truth.

What an absurdity is it to affect to be wiser than nature, to pretend to point out new paths to it, as if its own were not wisely established; what an absurdity is it, in spite of common sense, and often at the expence of one's life, to call that a remedy, which is prejudicial; that a speedy remedy which retards a cure; and that a great and wonderful remedy, which kills the major part of persons that are sick.

Can any one seriously call bleeding a remedy, when by diminishing the quantity of the blood, it diminishes the strength of the patient? can we call that a speedy remedy which gives occasion to the enemy of fortifying himself, I mean to the humours, of acquiring a greater ascendancy over the blood? in fine, will any one give the name of a remedy to this operation, which by weakening the patient, often makes him perish, and from which, though some of a more athletic constitution survive, they have a long stage of recovery to pass, which

C

some-

sometimes leads them to drag on a lingering death, or a dying life.

Such is the consequence of bleeding, though so much in repute ; the invention of the blind ; a gentle and effectual means to work imperceptibly the destruction of mankind.

How much more mild is that remedy which the Creator has showered down upon the produce of the ground, which he has taught us by the instinct of animals ; which he hath extolled in the scripture ; which he imparted to Solomon ; and to which he marketh out a daily road in man himself.

Such is every purging remedy ; to deny it, is to run counter to nature itself. Now my purge has these advantages over other cathartics, viz. to operate according to the constitution of the patient, and the nature of his disorder ; and this is done without disquieting and shaking the whole machine of the body, as cathartics now in practice do, without corroding the stomach, bowels, or any other part of the body, working always gently, always successfully, if there be any hopes, and never attended with the least danger, being always a friend to the stomach and breast.

Where then can we find a better or more speedy remedy ? is the exhausting a person's strength and precipitating him into agonies speedily, the method of a speedy cure ? but is not this the effect of all violent purges, those real poisons which are so much in vogue among modern practitioners ? can a patient be speedily cured by giving him those weak purges which only carry off the gross humours, and always leave the dregs of fevers behind them, I mean the dry and old obstructions, the glutinous humours that maintain them ?

My medicine carries off, dissolves all, and disseminates its salutary influences every where ; there is no distemper, however inveterate, but must yield as much as possible to its benignity and power.

This I have experienced times without number ; this is what I can verify at any time ; this is what the letters  
of



of certificates, which I shall subjoin to this treatise will abundantly evince ; what would any one desire more to prove the goodness and speediness of a remedy.

I was informed some years ago that my essence revived some old distempers which were judged to have been cured, and of which no symptoms appeared ; they mentioned particularly the megrims, fever, &c. It was also added, that some people made use of these cases as a handle to decry my essence. I was not at all surprised at the information ; I knew that my essence leaves nothing in the human body imperfectly cured, but I have been as much rejoiced to learn at the same time, that by repeating my essence it has perfectly cured those revived disorders, and shut the mouths of those who were either alarmed or malicious.

This course ought always to be pursued when a person relapses into any disease, when it changes its appearance, when it does not yield immediately, or when it seems to be irritated : I cannot repeat it too often, the essence should be repeated without fear, this is the best and surest means of curing and eradicating all diseases.

In a word, men may think that a remedy which must be repeated so often is loathsome and expensive ; but let them consider, that it is by far, more tiresome to be sick ; more disagreeable to be unable to go abroad, and to wear away, oftentimes fruitlessly and perhaps with great danger, by taking violent or inefficacious medicines.

Besides, if any remedy be more speedy, it cannot be so gentle ; its effects would likewise be less certain, and it would not cure so radically ; its very repetition is rather a proof of its goodness, gentleness, and efficacy, as those have experienced who have been cured by it of the most inveterate diseases.

I do not know whether the following illustration may be approved of by every one ; but I would act in the same manner with respect to a human body oppressed with sickness, as I would with respect to a basin which abounds with foul sediments, however indurated, caked, and dry these foulnesses might be ; yet, if I could not re-



move them all at once by any instrument, being fearful of breaking the bason, I think I could not hit upon a better expedient than that of making an aperture at the bottom, through which the sediments might pass, at the same time as I turn a clear spring into it above, which by action and fluidity would agitate, soften, and carry away the sediment, and leave my bason of water as clear as I could wish it to be.

Though the examples may not quadrate entirely, for then they would be identities, it is sufficient if they should serve to explain what I am endeavouring to inculcate.

Our body is a kind of a bason, in which the fluids circulate, by which we subsist, and especially the blood which is the life and strength of it.

The infection, for instance, may have diffused itself even to the extreme parts; obstructions, sediments, poisons, and in a word, foulness are ingendered, mixed, incruited somewhere, and perhaps all over it. One time you complain of your stomach, another of your breast, another of your head, eyes, teeth, arms, legs, &c. where is a remedy for all these complaints? the mechanism of your body is delicate; if you should have recourse to violent remedies, I will not be answerable for the safety of the machine: we can see only the external part, we do not know what passes within, but by conjecture, chance, and as it were by groping; you are already in a panic about it, and very near falling into despair.

But be comforted, the author of nature who has given us only one mouth to receive, has given you several passages to refund, and amongst the rest a principal one through which all the foulness that oppresses you may be evacuated, either mediately, or immediately, and restore you to your former vigour and health.

Open the clear spring at the top of the machine, which will insensibly carry off and purify all these foulnesses, I mean take my essence, promote its effects by good broths, assist it with water, either by itself or with a bit of burnt bread in it, this is the clear fountain; according as the foulnesses are gradually discharged and diminished,



nished, add good nourishment proportionable to your appetite, without overcharging it, and your stomach to be cleansed, it will digest its aliments, and form a good chyle, this chyle will diffuse itself into your blood, it is the clear spring which will temper, nourish and renew the blood, and give it strength to perform its secretions, to pursue its circulation, and continue the natural courses of its operations; this is the process, in which health may be repaired, and repaired infallibly.

But time is required to dissolve a polypus, or a *noli medangere*, to remove the obstructions of the glands, to carry off foulness, to restore palsies, to remove dropsies, to destroy the effect of poisons, to combat or overcome the bad effects of mercury, of the china china, or jesuits bark, &c.

What would you think of one who intending to cleanse his basin, should be discouraged at the first vapours which would exhale from its foulness or sediments, and should cease to turn the clear stream into it, or not dare to agitate the sediments any more? this is what you do, when after taking the first dose of my essence you find some alteration, when you perceive, for example, either the desfluxions encreased, the fevers changed, wounds suppurated, or old distempers revived; notwithstanding these symptoms, the medicine ought to be repeated, that what is only in motion may be diluted; it is then only you can have hopes, because the enemy then begins to march out to surrender the place to you; because the foulness is discharging itself from the basin, that is, from your body.

Be not then discouraged from the use of my essence, be your distemper whatever it may, be confident it cannot hurt you, and if you continue the repetition of it, it cannot but restore you to your former health, by curing you not only of those complaints which affect you, but also of others which are ready to shew themselves, and of which you are not yet sensible.

Let us now proceed to obviate objections. Is not a purge, we may be demanded, is not a purge irritating  
in



in inflammations, plurifies, peripneumonies, inflammatory or malignant fevers? &c. does it not heighten inflammations? will it not give occasion to greater eruptions, or more dangerous discharges, to more copious humours, &c.

I answer, First, by no means, because that which removes the cause of inflammations, eruptions, &c. cannot augment them; for example, he who diverts the stream which makes a basin overflow, cannot be said to make it run over, this is analogous to the operation of my remedy; it discharges all the humours which make all this havock, and therefore it cannot encrease them.

Secondly, I must beg leave to distinguish, as the logicians say, to purge with cathartics which shake the whole frame of the body, which are pungent to the stomach, are violent in their operations and excite vomiting, as many purges now do in common use, are the prejudice of the delicate and weak machine of our body, I grant that such purges cause all these bad effects, but a purge with my mild essence which is natural and efficacious, can have no such effect.

Thirdly, let us suppose that my purge should cause some emotions, it cannot be slighted, it cannot be prejudicial or at the utmost, it can cause but very little hurt, which is very soon compensated by the great benefits which accrue from the evacuation, for then all the vessels are relaxed, the eruptions cease, the passages are insensibly closed, the foulnesses are discharged and are no longer to be apprehended. But I may be asked, let a purge be as mild and as efficacious at it will, is not such an one slow in its operations, and does not bleeding relieve more speedily in inflammations? &c.

I answer, First, that a gentle purge which is always salutary ought not to be called slow.

Secondly, that bleeding which is always hurtful, always diminishes the strength of the patient, always yields to the triumph of the enemy, I mean to that of the humours; bleeding in this light cannot surely be called a  
speedy



speedy remedy, nor even any remedy at all ; nor can it deserve a preference to my effence.

Thirdly, That my remedy is speedy enough, when quickened or seconded with a large glass of warm water, or tea, and I am sure that if the blood be not in the condition to be diluted or condensed, in which cure bleeding is so far from being of service, that it is downright murder : I am confident that if there be the least hopes of recovery it must be effected by my remedy.

But it may still be urged, will not bleeding be of service as a preparative to a purge, by relaxing the nerves, and suspending eruptions ? I answer, that it must be confessed that bleeding sometimes is successful ; but how much has it exhausted the strength of the patient ? Should I consent to bleeding, I would not venture it above once or twice to satisfy those who are so fond of it, let the consequence be what it would ; but my real opinion is, that this pretended preparation is in no wise necessary, either because bleeding is not in itself either operative or curative, or because by weakening the patient, it may likewise weaken the very effect of the purge, which will not then be able to operate so well when it finds the machine weakened to much.

But you will reply, when the blood bears a yellowish, olive, or whitish colour, can any one deny the seasonableness of bleeding ?

I answer, if you should stir the sediments at the bottom of a basin, would not you see the water tinged with the colours of these sediments ? would you infer from thence that those colours were natural to the water ? would you in consequence, assert that it would be proper to draw the water out ? for my part, I am of another opinion, and I say that the sediments ought to be cleared from the basin ; that the water would then recover its natural colour, and it would become potable again : remove likewise the humours with my purge, your blood will recover its natural colour, and then you may judge if it would have been right to have had it extracted.

But

But to proceed, when I see a man voiding blood at his nose and ears, I conclude that there is a violent fermentation in his body.

To allay this, you have recourse immediatly to his arm, his neck, or his foot, and by bleeding diminish the mass which is at the time in commotion ; you think you do rightly, your patient is eased immediately by it ; I grant it, but yet give me leave to tell you, you resemble a cook, who seeing his pot boiling over, runs with a great ladle to take out part of the liquor and spills it on the ground.

How much more prudently would he have done, if he had drawn from under the pot, the fire which made it boil over, he could not have prevented that from being spilled which had been spilt, nor that which had run over from running over ; he does not prevent it neither by his great ladle, but yet, is it not true that by drawing the pot from the fire, or by taking out the fire from under the pot he will speedily and infallibly prevent its boiling over any more ?

The application is plain ; remove likewise by my purge, the bad humours which occasion inflammations, eruptions, foulness, &c. and your blood being freed from them, will regain its liberty and will return to its natural course, and you to your former health, without being weakened by bleeding, or harrassed by violent remedies.

I can never inculcate this truth too much : suppose a gardener who seeing the basin overflow, should have recourse to a pitcher to diminish the quantity of water, and to scatter it about.

But would he not have acted more prudently in loosening the stopper underneath, especially if as in the human body, he could preserve all his water, and let out only the sediments which augment the quantity of it, and cause it to overflow ?

These are the advantages of my purging essence, by it you evacuate speedily, efficaciously, entirely, and easily the fœces and foulness of your body, which occasion all  
your



your disorders, and at the same time you preserve your blood, which is all your strength : can any thing be more evident ? but if after all, any one has a mind to throw his blood away, let him do it, I can do no more than pity him.

### A R T I C L E III.

*My Essence is not only the most efficacious, and the most speedy, but likewise the most mild remedy that can be taken in any disorder whatever.*

This proposition will be as easy to prove as those which have preceded ; whatever veil men may cast over truth, it will never take away its force or its brightness.

A remedy that has nothing disagreeable to the taste, which may be taken so easily, which purges without affecting the patient with pain, which purges thoroughly, which leaves us in full enjoyment of our strength, which may be taken at any season of the year, and without the least danger, which may give us always hopes, but never alarm our fears, which may be taken and repeated for many days together, without exhausting or weakening the patient, with which a person may always eat, if he hath not a fever, and eat too with appetite ; I say, can such a remedy be equalled ? or is, or can there be any one more mild.

My remedy is of this nature, it is possessed of all these characteristics, and distinguished by them from all others ; I prescribe it likewise with all the integrity and candour becoming my profession, age, reputation and honour, as possessing all these virtues.

But some carry their incredulity very far, and others are more easily convinced by facts than arguments ; and as example is by far the shortest way to secure conviction, I shall now produce to the sight of the incredulous, not the patients themselves who have been cured, but their letters, which it will not be possible to invalidate, because the persons themselves are yet alive ; and there are vast numbers of them whose integrity must be above the least shadow of suspicion.

Yet it is not without some reluctance that I have ventured to produce the letters with which they have been pleased to honour me with, and the certificates which were dictated by gratitude and unaffected truth.

My system is indeed so clear and strong, my success is already so well established and recommended by frequent trials, that I might have recourse to such a proof.

I use it therefore to surmount the incredulity of some in compliance with the solicitations of others, and to convince the world how many different distempers have been cured by the same remedy, and consequently how infatuated and blind they must be who will neither hear nor believe that there is one general cause of all distempers, and that one and the same remedy can of itself cure them all, let them be ever so different.

This is the great point against which, not only the whole faculty of physicians are in arms, but likewise the prejudice of the public is so strong, that the bare mention of a remedy for all disorders gives them alarm, without reflecting at the same time, that bleeding is as universal a remedy in their esteem; yet notwithstanding people of all ranks and sexes set up for judges, and pronounce with clamour and disdain a sentence of contempt against me and my essence.

Yet what can either of these say when they have read the following letters and certificates, the originals of which I am ready to produce? What will they be able to say, when they find beyond all doubt, that so many distempers apparently so different and so opposite to each other, have been all happily and radically cured by a single and identical remedy, I mean my essence? whose admirable effects at once demonstrate its efficacy, and establish the solidity of my system.

## The C O N C L U S I O N.

It has therefore been remonstrated that my essence may be taken with success in every distemper; it is likewise evident that it may and ought to be repeated without danger in all cases, as it appears that it cannot, of itself  
pro-



produce any bad effect, and yet capable of producing all the good that any one can desire of it ; this consequence necessarily follows from the variety of cures which it has performed in different constitutions affected with different distempers.

Will any one after all, oppose its excellence and mildness ? will any one assert that it is useless and that it is of no service, when it has cured distempers which the whole body of physicians have declared incurable ? will any one say that it inflames, or over heats ? if it did it would have calcined the bodies of those persons who have repeated it forty, fifty or sixty days together, or of others who have taken it the space of one year.

Will any one say that it disorders and corrodes the bowels, when it stops the bloody flux, cures hæmorrhoides, and restores the tone of the stomach.

Will any one urge after this, that they have seen some patients void blood after taking it ? I will not deny but this may be fact, but I will deny that it is the cause of it, and as a proof that my essence does not produce this symptom, it need only be repeated in that case, and it will stop this discharge of blood, unless there be incurable ruptures, which will never proceed from the essence, as it is manifest from the long use that a great many persons have made of it.

If it should be objected, that though it does good to some, yet it does no harm to others, I beg leave to ask, how that can do harm which is so mild, and may be repeated so often in so many distempers ? it may be given to children just born, or to pregnant women before, in, or after their delivery, and to nurses, and at the same time cures both the mother and the child.

You may indeed object that all persons have not the same constitution ; but had all the variety of patients, mentioned in the letters annexed the same constitution ? did they live upon the same kind of food ? did they inhabit the same country ? did they breathe the same air ? had they the same distemper, the same age, the same constitution ?

It is with respect to this difference in the constitution and habit of body, of which some are purged or moved with more difficulty than others, that I have proposed and prescribed a diminution or increase of the dose according as it operates either too much or too little.

Lastly, though men may look upon an essence, which I maintain to be good for every distemper, as a strange phenomenon in the province of physic, yet it is not the less true, that it has the virtue of curing all, especially as it is demonstrable from experience; and it is impossible that different patients could have been cured by the sole means of my essence, if there were not a general cause of distempers, which is destroyed by it. Distempers differ by accident only, and consequently shew themselves in different parts of the body, and with different symptoms, but they are notwithstanding, all produced by one and the same cause, I mean by the humours which are not secreted, and are detained in the blood, the natural circulation of which they disturb, or being extravasated in different parts of the body they hinder and impede it in its primitive and natural functions.

#### C H A P. IV.

##### *The Manner of using the Hallen Essence.*

It is not alone sufficient to have a good remedy, but we must know how to make use of it; it is evident from a great many certificates that it was to the manner of knowing how to make use of my essence that the antients in a great measure owed the cure of several dangerous and chronic distempers; for if the use of it had not been repeated without intermission they would not have been cured of their complaints; the essence therefore must be continued and repeated constantly and without intermission in dangerous and stubborn cases, to perform its wonderful cures.

This being premised, I proceed to the manner in which it would be taken.

Care must be taken never to give it in the cold fit of an ague, for the cold shivering with which the patient is seized weakens it, and destroys its activity, so that you  
must



must wait till the hot fit begins, for then it can produce its effect.

It may be taken in all the stages of any other distemper with safety. This essence should be taken in the morning fasting, one table spoonful, and another in the evening, more or less according to the constitution ; if this quantity should not be sufficient to give three motions daily, the dose should be increased till it has that effect ; but if the operation should be more violent, the quantity must be diminished in proportion ; immediately afterwards take a porringer of thin and light broth, and three hours after another of the same sort, in case you have no broth, it may be superceded by a porringer of warm water with the yolk of an egg beaten in it ; you must take care to drink a dish of tea or weak broth after each motion, or stool, this vehicle being necessary to temper the salts, to soften and dilute the fœces, which form stoppages, and are the primary cause of distempers ; it also causes the discharge of slimy matter, and evacuates it with ease and without pain, the complaints which are made of its inflaming or over heating commonly proceed from a neglect in drinking or diluting, but a remedy ought not to be blamed when the regimen prescribed is not followed, and indeed physicians are in the wrong to take occasion from the misconduct of a patient, of declaring against my essence, which is no way in fault.

Some may be afraid that their stomach will be weakened by drinking after each motion, but they are under a mistake, for the foulness is what weakened it, and not the tea or broth which carries it off. One table spoonful mixed with half a pint of warm broth or milk in all cases where clysters are requisite, either from inflammations in the bowels, cholic or other complaints, generally produce the desired effect, but if it should happen to fail the first time, by taking two or three spoonfuls an hour after, the purpose is answered.

Some indeed entertain a wrong opinion of my essence from the first dose they take, and are dissatisfied for want of considering that the first dose meeting immediately with obstructions, a dense plethora, inveterate foulness, old  
ob.

obstructions, hard and inveterate fœces, and not being sufficiently assisted by drinking, has not strength enough to make its way, and then only putting the humours to motion without carrying them off, vapours arise from this mass of confused fœces, and cause either loathings, or cholics, or other symptoms, of which they complain; and then one person immediately grows out of conceit of my essence, another execrates it, a third depreciates it as if it had done the greatest mischief, because it has not wrought a special miracle in their favour: Where is the justice of all this? I would recommend it therefore, as a precaution against all those inconveniences, that as soon as ever these alterations are discovered, and the essence ceases to work, to take a larger dose, which should be assisted with two porringers of broth.

This essence may be taken for twelve or fourteen days together, mornings and evenings, and in urgent cases it may be taken at any time.

No one need deprive himself of sleep if he finds himself drowsy after taking it, but may sleep safely for two or three hours; but it seldom happeneth; but so soon as it begins to work the patient must avoid sleeping, that its effects may be the more speedy and efficacious: women with child may take it twice a week, and thereby avoid bleeding, which has sometimes been judged necessary to procure a more easy and happy delivery; the essence will free them from those humours which would render their labour hard and difficult, and thereby will administer more aid and relief than bleeding.

We know that a milk diet is used purely to restore the balsamic quality of the blood; nevertheless, as this aliment has ceased to be a natural one by the constant use and substitution of others from our infancy; it often creates obstructions and bad fermentations, which sometimes produce more dangerous distempers than those it is intended to cure; to prevent their inconveniences it would be proper to take this essence for five or six days to discharge the slime which this foreign nourishment might have left behind it, which by fermentation may produce putrefaction, the cause of divers distempers that are occasioned by drinking milk.



It would be difficult to prescribe a fixed and invariable rule for the number of doses which ought to be taken.

Though distempers proceed from the same cause, yet they are more or less inveterate according to the different habit of the body, or the nature of the constitution, and for this reason the remedy operates quicker or slower; the advice to be given in such cases is to continue the use of the essence till the patient is perfectly cured, nevertheless we may make use of intermissions or intervals between two, three or four days, or more according as the state or strength of the patient shall require.

This essence is a specific remedy against spitting of blood, hæmorrhages, cholics, defluations, fluxes, and numberless diseases of that kind.

It is also of great use in continual burning, malignant, lingering fevers; pleurisy, lethargy, and other inflammatory diseases, by taking the essence ten or twelve days.

Epilepsy, commonly called the falling sickness, and the scurvy being in their own nature more inveterate, and more difficult to be cured, require longer time in using the essence.

In this place I cannot help observing, that no remedy can cleanse the mass of blood from those viruses which infect it, better than my essence, as more than a thousand persons have experienced its virtues and efficacy, and are perfectly cured.

Maids and women may receive benefit from it in the whites, which it disperses and cures radically by a long continuance and being blooded after taking two or three bottles, in the foot.

This essence requires no particular regimen or diet, you may make use of all sorts of food, of good juices and light digestion, such as soup and boiled or roasted meat at dinner, and at supper likewise; the patient is only to abstain from sour or pickled meat; as for your drink it should be pure water with a piece of toasted bread in it, with which a little good Lisbon, or rhenish wine might be mixed at meals, or a glass of wine by itself.

The public should be advertised that though we have ascertained the number of doses proper for each distemper,  
yet

yet it is difficult to determine so precisely as that the greater or less number should not depend upon the circumstances of the patient, but what ought to serve for confidence of our readers is this, that the author assures them that one, two, or three bottles more than what is necessary, can never produce any bad effects.

In case the remedy should irritate and increase the disorder (which very seldom happens) yet no dangerous consequences are to be feared, because this proceeds from the redundancy and bad humours, which being put in motion produce this increase of the disease, but which will diminish and disappear soon after by the evacuation, it is therefore necessary to continue the use of the essence, that the evacuation, being more copious, the patient may be cured the sooner.

This essence which never grows old, nor loses its strength or virtue by time, provided the bottles are kept very close, may be safely sent to the remotest parts of the world. To prevent imposition each bottle is sealed with a Spread-Eagle, price three shillings and six pence, signed *F. Ryffeeg, M. D.* and is to be had at the doctor's house, in *New Street, New Broad-Street, Carnaby Market, London*; at Mr. NEWBERRY's, Bookseller, the corner house in *St. Paul's Church Yard*; at Mr. BLYTH's, Bookseller, *John's Coffee House, Royal Exchange*; at Mr. LEWIS's, Bookseller, *Russel Street, Covent Garden*; at Mr. GROSVENOR's, Perfumer, at the Angel and Crown, near *Chancery Lane, Holbourn*; at Mr. PRICE's Perfumer, *Leadenhall Street*; at Mr. PRIDDEN's No. 100, in *Fleet Street*; at Mr. TURPIN's, Stationer, the Golden Key, *St. John's Street, near Smithfield*; at Mr. MARSH's, Bookseller, *Charing Cross*; and in most of the Market Towns of Great Britain.

N. B. The composition of this medicine is above the reach of imitators; all that is necessary for the security of the Patient, is not to purchase any where but at the places appointed by the doctor, and observation is to be made that every bottle is sealed with a Spread-Eagle, and each bill signed by the Doctor.



A F E W

# CERTIFICATES

are added for the

Inspection of the Public,

ATTESTED BY

GREAT PERSONAGES,

AND THE MOST

FAMOUS PHYSICIANS.

E



## 2 Extract of LETTERS,

Mentioning wonderful CURES effected by

### *Dr. Reyssseg's Hallen Essence.*

**I** FREDERICK Count de EBERSTEIN &c. &c. attest in truth, and I am willing to take an oath if required, that the Medicine called Hallen Essence, two years ago saved my life; I had the advice of two Physicians but to no purpose. I was troubled with a palpitation of heart; I could not sleep, had no appetite, and when I had taken a little nourishment could not keep it on my stomach; at last I was so weak and in such a miserable condition I could neither walk nor stand; every person who saw me thought I could not survive; a gentleman very luckily came to pay me a visit, and finding me in such a deplorable condition, begged me to send to Frankfort for a bottle of Hallen Essence, which I did immediately; I had taken it but twice before I found a wonderful benefit, and by continuing to take it, my strength encreased, my appetite returned, I began to sleep, and the food kept on my stomach; in about fourteen days I was able to walk about my house; in a short time after I was restored to my former health, to every one's astonishment; I had an attack of the gout, but since I have this medicine I never have had the least return, and  
my



my Lady the Countess had spent more than 100l. in six years for prescriptions and medicines: she laboured under a violent pain in her stomach, swimming in her head, and convulsions, and was obliged many times in the night to send for a surgeon to let her blood; she kept her room and was not able to see any body or receive visits; but when she took this essence, in about six weeks time she could attend at court, and was able to go to and receive company, and at this time is in perfect health. The celebrated and famous Dr. BOLDANIUS (who prepared his own medicines) applied this essence to almost all his patients with the greatest success. I have bought many dozen bottles on purpose for my own tenants, to whom I give it gratis. I could write of the efficacy of this essence a whole book, to enumerate the wonderful cures effected by it; in short, I will only mention this upon oath, that in Saxony, two of my tenants, who had malignant fevers, and were quite delirious, were cured in three or four days, and they were able to go about their callings. To another tenant, who was so ill that every one thought he could not live an hour, and the minister was preparing him for eternity, I gave orders to administer some of the essence, which having taken, he was relieved in a surprising manner of a violent cholic and convulsions in the bowels: one of my huntsmens wives was seized with a fever, and lay quite senseless; she suckled a child and had lost her milk, as soon as she took this essence she came to her senses, the fever gradually left her, and the milk returned, so that she could give to her child. I will not trouble the reader with the relation of many other cures done by it, but this remarkable one, a pregnant woman in Saxony could not be delivered, and was in labour two whole days; by taking this medicine, in less than an hour's time was safely delivered to every ones astonishment. I assure the public that I myself know above a hundred persons to whom I ordered this medicine to be administered that were cured. I always leave the countess my sister, a quantity of this medicine to give to the poor. All that I have mentioned here is the truth, and I attest it with my own seal and manual sign.

FREDERICK, Count de EBERSTEIN.

Mentz, October 7, 1765, L. S.



**I** GENERAL VAN ROBERTS HOUSEN, and my spouse, have never been without this essence; we were both afflicted with the Ague for more than a year, and no physician was able to stop the fits or alter the periodical return; we had recourse to the Haller's Essence, and were both cured by it.

L. S.                      Witness my hand,

GENERAL VAN ROBERTS HOUSEN.

---

**H**AVING been requested to give my sentiments of the virtue of this essence, I declare upon my conscience, that it is a strengthening resolvent, the best remedy ever discovered; for this reason this essence may and can be used in all cases, particularly those proceeding from viscous flying, foul, and scorbutic juices, so many astonishing cures already performed by it, wants no further recommendation, for the truth of which I have signed my name, as witness my hand,

G. STRUNSEE, physician to his Majesty  
King of Denmark and Norway.

---

**I** Certify hereby that this essence in malignant fevers effected wonders, it has cured many persons in the highest symptoms of fevers, left for incurable by other physicians, but as soon as this essence was applied to them, they were restored in a wonderful manner to their former healths

witness my hand and seal,

JOHN ANTON SEBENAR VAN HARRENFELS.

Tabor in Bohemia, November 6, 1765.

---

**I** Do hereby certify that I have laboured under a malignant fever, and found myself much heated, and my blood in a vehement circulation, and my body all over full of spots, I used medicines prescribed by physicians but to no purpose; I was ordered to make use of the Bristol and Spa waters, which were all in vain; at last I was



was advised to make use of the Hallen Essence, I took it about four or five days, and was by continuing to take it intirely cured.

Witness my hand,

Hamburg, October 8, 1767,

DE RAPIN COLONEL.

---

**H**AVING made many trials of the Hallen Essence with pregnant and lying-in Women, I found it to be the most strengthening medicine that ever was discovered, and may be administered as the sole remedy for the above cases; it is well known that a woman with child complains of pains in her back, stomach, in her sides, and other like incidents; this essence is found by experience to answer all good purposes, it not only strengthens the fruit of the womb but procures a happy delivery, and prevents all ill consequences, which I attest with my own hand and seal.

Altona, November 26, 1766.

J. J. NESLER.

professor publicus in mid-  
wifery and demonstrator  
ordinarius of anatomy and  
surgery in Denmark and  
Norway.

---

**I** SAMUEL BARON VAN RICHTHOFFEN,  
of Peterwitz, Hertwig swalde and Siebenheben, his  
Majesty the King of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, pre-  
mier counsel, attest that I since anno 1759, have distri-  
buted the Hallen Essence to many persons in variety of  
diseases, I affirm upon my honour and conscience, that I  
have experienced that this essence has not its parallel upon  
earth, and several thousand persons have found wonderful  
benefit by it; I have seen with my own eyes, and can affirm  
upon oath, that many persons who have laboured under  
an atrophy and dropsy, and when given over by the most  
famous

famous physicians, were cured by this essence, I declare in truth of it as witness my hand and seal.

Peterwitz May 4, 1769.

SAMUEL BARON VAN RICHTHOFFEN,

---

**W**E should be thankful to God Almighty for such a blessed medicine as is the Hallen Essence, a Woman in pain and torture laboured for three days and could not be delivered; they sent for me to prepare her for her last end, I ordered them to give her one table spoonful of the Hallen Essence, after taking it she was delivered in about an hour; I have made experiments with children; I found this the most useful medicine upon earth, which was astonishing to me and to other people. A person who crept for pain in his bowels upon the ground like a Worm, by using this medicine according to the direction, he was set at ease in about half an hour.

Witness my hand,

Falkenberg in Newmarcketz.

16, 1766.

RACOW, MINISTER and DEACON.

---

**I** Do hereby certify and do believe there is not in the whole materia Medica so great a preservative as this celebra ed Essence, which by its cordial, attenuating and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, purifies the blood and juices, and gives all weight to the system its natural equilibrium; to these qualities, we attribute its having proved to eminently servicable in the gout, rheumatism, and scrbutic habits, and from the same principle has never failed in nervous, and hypochondriac cases; and also that it has been found particularly beneficial in female disorders; this Essence may be properly called a universal medicine: all that I mention here I have experienced myself in my private practice, and I think it is my duty to recommend such a valuable medicine to my fellow creatures. Witness my hand and seal,

Hamburg March 29, 1767.

J. J. BECKMAN, doctor in physic.



## CURES performed in ENGLAND.

**I** ROSA NEVISON, 72 years of age, housekeeper to Mr. Gussen, cabinet maker, in New-street, near Broad Street, Carnaby Market, was in pain all over my body, accompanied with the yellow jaundice; I was advised by a physician to take some of the Hallen Essence, which advice I followed; by taking this sanative medicine my pain abated, and by using this Essence the yellow jaundice gradually left me, to every person's admiration. I am now, thank God, perfectly well recovered, and in as good a state of health as any woman of my age can expect.

Witness,

JOHN GUSSEN.

---

**I** Was seized with a weakness all over my body, and accompanied with a violent sweat all night, that I was reduced to a very low condition; I had no sleep or appetite; I took the Hallen Essence, thank God, and was very soon restored to my former health.

Witness my hand,

MARTIN HANHARD, at No. 2,  
Holland Street, London.

---

**I** Must make known the wonderful cure which I have received by taking the Hallen Essence; I do not believe that any person ever was afflicted with so many dangerous disorders as I had; every person who saw me in this deplorable condition thought me to be near my end. I had the advice of physicians, and took medicines, but all in vain; I had a clergyman with me who prepared me for eternity; my condition was very deplorable, I had a hiccough, a malignant fever, continual fits and no sleep. In this condition a friend came to me, who recommended the Hallen Essence, as he thought that would be the only remedy for my disorder; I happily took his advice,

and sent to Mr. Blyth's, bookseller, for a bottle; after taking one spoonful of it my hiccough stopt, and by continuing to take this salutary medicine my fits left me, and I was cured of my fever; and in about eight days was able to walk in my room, and continued mending every day; and now, thank God, I am quite restored to my former health.

Witness my hand,

ROBERT DARLING.

Dealer in old linen, Saffron-hill.

---

**T**HIS is to certify to the public, that JOSEPH SAUNDERS, a boy about fifteen years, was in a miserable condition being so sadly afflicted with a lameness by a contraction of his nerves, that he was scarce able to stir; but hearing of the Hallen Essence, he made application for it, whereby he in a few days found wonderful relief, and perfect ability to walk, so that he thinks it his duty to make it public.

Witness our hands,

ELENORA BROWN,  
EDWARD WITNEY,

in Magdalen Street, Exeter.

---

**T**HIS is to certify that we have a child twelve years old, which laboured under a disorder no one could understand, and was in a hospital six months, but received no cure. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the Hallen Essence, I made application to it, by which medicine, thank God, the child was entirely cured. That this child was entirely cured by this medicine.

witness our hands,

HENRY MUGFORD,  
HENRY WHYAT,

in Exeter.



I had such hysterical risings in my head and throat, that I was almost distracted: I had different advices but in vain, till I made application to the Hallen Essence: I took two bottles, by which I was entirely cured.

CHRISTIANA COPP,  
near the Quay, Exeter.

---

THIS is to certify, that I MARGARET, the wife of JOHN PALMER, shoe-maker in Butcher row, Exon, being extreamly disordered by the effects or reliques of a fever, was reduced to such a low and bad condition as not to be able to eat or rest for a long time; after having in vain tried different medicines, and had the advice of several physicians to no purpose, a gentleman advised me to take the Hallen Essence. I followed his advice, and took a bottle, by which I found amazing benefit, and by taking another bottle was entirely cured.

Witness my hand,

MARGARET PALMER.

---

MY wife, Elizabeth Cock, was in a miserable condition; her complaint was a violent pain in her head, pains all over her body, loss of appetite, and no sleep, and could keep nothing on her stomach, the least bit returned again; she thought proper to try the same medicine, and very happily received a wonderful benefit, and is quite restored to her former health.

JOHN COCK,  
Chandler, in Exeter-street, near  
Catherine-street, Covent Garden.

---

I Am very willing to attest the wonderful cure which I have received by the Hallen Essence in this case. I was afflicted with a lameness, and was not able to walk; and any person who pleases to enquire at Mr. Hardy's, cabinet-maker, in New-street near Broad-street, will be satisfied with the truth thereof.

F

J. PREVOUT.

**I** Think it my duty to make public to my fellow creatures the surprising cure which I have received from the Hallen Essence. I had a violent cough and shortness of breath, that I was not able to do any thing; every person who saw me thought I was in a decline; I have tried all sorts of medicines, but in vain, till happily I took the Hallen Essence, by which I am entirely cured, and as well as ever I was.

Witness my Hand,

JOHN COCK, chandler, near the  
Bell, in Exeter-street.

*Borough of Helstone in Cornwall.*

**W**E whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify, that we are cured by the Hallen Essence of convulsion fits, viz.

ANNA MARTIN, who had been afflicted for three years with convulsion fits,

MARIA MARTIN, who lay three days and three nights in convulsion fits.

JOHN TONKEN, Cordwainer.

Witness our hands,

ANNA MARTIN,  
MARIA MARTIN,  
JOHN TONKEN.

**I** think it my duty to make known to the public, the surprising cure which I have received by the Hallen Essence.—I was troubled with pains and convulsions in my bowels, which drove me almost to distraction three days and nights; I sent for an apothecary, who gave me different medicines (God knows what) but instead of relief I was worse. At last I was obliged to send to Dr. Ryfleeg in the night, from Helstone, who ordered me to take by the mouth his Essence, and likewise to apply it as a clyster, which advice I happily followed, and soon found ease by continuing to take this medicine, by which I was restored to my former health.

Witness my hand,

J. THOMAS, Wheelwright, in Shevenloe, near  
Helstone, Cornwall.



**M**Y wife was brought to bed, and after she was delivered, was troubled with convulsion fits, which brought her quite senseless, and was in such a condition, not to be thought able to live a quarter of an hour. I was obliged to send for the physician from Helstone, who gave her very little hopes of recovery, and could prescribe nothing to her so proper in such a condition as the Hallen Essence; the doctor ordered me to give her half a table spoonful, which I did; she had not taken the medicine above half an hour, before the fits left her, and she fell into a sound sleep; the doctor visited her again the same day, and ordered me to give her the same dose in the evening; she rested almost all night without any fits appearing, and by so doing she recovered her health, to every one's admiration.

Witness my hand,  
**PETER LOPP**, in the parish of Magana,  
 near Helstone.

**T**HIS is to certify the public, that I **THOMAS TUCKER**, of Bowport-street, Barnstable, was in a miserable condition, being sadly afflicted with a lameness, by contraction of the nerves, that I was not able to walk, or follow my business, for a long time. I applied to several doctors, but all in vain. As soon as I heard of the Hallen Essence, I made application to it, and by using this medicine a few days, I found wonderful relief, and by continuing to take it I am perfectly recovered, being as well as ever I was before.

Witness,  
**THOMAS TUCKER.**

That Thomas Tucker, is really in a surprising manner cured by the Hallen Essence, for a lameness and contraction

Witness, **JOHN FREESTONE** and  
**FRANCIS DAWTON**, in Barnstable.

**I** **SUSANNA GARLAND**, from Pilton, near Barnstable, was in such a deplorable and painful disorder as scarce any one could bear, and which I had laboured under for a long time. I had before applied to several doctors to no purpose, but now I think it is my duty to make public the wonderful cure which I have received



by the Hallen Effence, of fits, a terrible pain in my head, weakness in my limbs, stoppage, and a total decay.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that Mrs. Susanna Garland, of Pilton near Barnstable, had been for more than twelve months last past in a very miserable condition, and in pain as above mentioned, and has, by the blessing of God, and the Hallen Effence, been restored to her health again.

Witness,

WM. PALMER, minister; WM. HASSEL, clerk, of Pilton; FRANCIS GILBERT, J. STOCK.

**S**AMUEL TRAUNSON, of Mulion, in Cornwall, was attacked with convulsion fits; he was senseless and could neither speak nor hear; his mouth was so fastened that it could not be opened without force; his wife sent for a physician immediately, he ordered him to be bled, and to administer to him the Hallen Effence, as soon as he took it he opened his eyes and began to move, and fell into a sleep; in half an hour he awoke, and took another spoonful, next day he was so well recovered that he was able to rise out of bed. This surprising cure is known through the whole town.

N. B. It is hoped those who receive benefit from the use of this medicine, will (for the welfare of their suffering fellow creatures) have the benevolence to communicate their cures, in a letter to Doctor Rysleeg, at his house in New Street, near Broad Street, Carnaby-market.— They may be assured that no public use of it shall be made without their express consent; but as the Hallen Effence has succeeded in a variety of complicated and inveterate diseases, which baffled all common methods of practice, such information will the better enable them to judge in what cures they may farther recommend it, with a degree of certainty.

**F I N I S**